THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1176.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Hanover Courthouſe, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceaſed, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Griſt Mill adjoining the ſame, on Chickahomony Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleaſantly ſituated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—alſo a valuable Orchard affording a ſufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of ſale will be one third in hand, the balance in ſix and twelve months. A deed of truſt on the property will be required to ſecure the two laſt payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Mr. CORNILLON,

HAS the honor of informing the citizens of Richmond, Mauchester and its vicinity, that having engaged a houſe on Shockoe Hill, which he is to occupy in a few days, he propoſes to open there

Two Schools,

For the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

One every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, from 12 to 2 o'clock for the Young Ladies, and another the ſame days from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for grown young gentlemen already in buſineſs. Both will begin the 16th of this month, and the terms will be thoſe cuſtomary in town for that tuition. As to the Academy for French and Muſic for Young Ladies, which Mr and Mrs Cornillon propoſe to raiſe, they are very happy to announce that a gentleman known in this place for his ability in drawing, will attend it regularly as ſoon as it ſhall be opened. And to ſuch families who have not heard of Mr and Mrs Cornillon's character, capacity in their purſuits, and morals, they may have the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, by peruſing letters from characters of the higheſt reſpectability in the neighbourhood where they have lived ſeveral years ſince their removl to America.

January 6.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. { in the county of Maſon, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. { in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be ſold very low, or exchanged for property in this ſtate.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803

The Subscriber

Offers for ſale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in ſight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money, on the premiſes, on the 4th day of February next,

100 Acres of LAND,

(Be the ſame more or leſs)

LYING and being in the county of Goochland on Jenito Creek, and is a part of the land that James Watkins died poſſeſſed of. This land will be ſold to ſatisfy the ſum of 124l. with intereſt thereon from the 22d day of October laſt, to Robert H. Saunders, aſſignee of William Powell.

CHARLES F. BATES, Truſtee.

January 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and JAS. REA is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs. The GOODS on hand, conſiſting of a neat aſſortment, ſuitable for a country ſtore, will be ſold on advantageous terms to a perſon who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which ſtands an excellent Store, Lumber-Houſe and Stable, will be either ſold or rented to the purchaſer of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. 3 tf

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby reſpectfully informed, that we ſhall continue to keep a ſupply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the eaſieſt at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the ſmall extent of that branch of buſineſs; but a great convenience will ariſe to thoſe who chuſe to depoſit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for ſtorage, &c.

A ſupply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furniſhed at moderate prices to thoſe who apply.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1st, 1803. (1aw8w)

L. PECK & Co.

HAVE for ſale, a few caſks of firſt rate Goſhen CHEESES, and two or three patent COTTON MACHINES, calculated to work by hand, by draft, or by water. They alſo offer to contract for the delivering here from 50 to 100 likely MULES, for the next ſeaſon, as they have done the laſt two ſeaſons. Apply to Luman Biſhop, at the late office of the Recorder on Market Square.

Richmond, December 5th, 1803. rawtf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatisfy a debt of 450l. with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Truſtees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has juſt received, per the ſhip Shepherdeſs from London, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewiſe received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.
Lucern, and Timothy.
Barley, and rye grals.
Saintfoine and burden do.
Furze, or whin ſeed.
Spring tares or vetches.
Hemp, flax and rape ſeed.
Canary, and ſpinage.
White & brown muſtard
Large Norfolk & ſummer turnip.
Green and white aſparagus.
White curled endive.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.
Green and coſs lettuce.
White lettuce.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radiſh.
Blood red beet, and ſolid celery.
Early, & late cucumber
Creſſes, and pepper graſs.
Large parſnip.
Large red, and orange carrot.

PEASE.

Early frame, charlton, and hutſpur.
Dwarf marrow-fat, Spaniſh moratto, glory of England, & blue Pruſſian peas.
Large Windſor, long pod, white Canterbury, and ſnap beans.

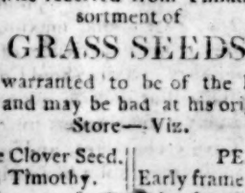
CABBAGE SEED.

Early, and late York cabbage.
Early, and late Batterſea.
Early, and late ſugar loaf.
Green, and yellow ſavoy.
Large white Scotch cabbage.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Bruſſels ſprouts, and Borecole.
Early, & late cauliflower.
Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Salſafie, and naſturtian.
Madeira, and ſilver onion.
Large London Leek.

With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in ſets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glaſs flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

The famous imported Horse



DRUID,

NEAR ſixteen hands high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's bridges. The terms will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

Thomas Branch.

Cheſterfield, January 10th, 1804.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

To the Public.

The firſt number of THE POLITICAL REPOSITORY will be publiſhed on Wedneſday the 22d of February. I ſhall not find it convenient to iſſue the firſt number ſooner, being cloſely engaged in preparing for the preſs a manuſcript, which will be printed in a pamphlet, as the ſubject is not of a political nature.

ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1804.

PROPOSALS,

By Thomas Ritchie and William W. Worsley,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription in the city of Richmond,

A NEWS-PAPER TO BE CALLED THE

ENQUIRER.

THIS paper is intended to take the place of the EXAMINER. The proprietors of the Enquirer have acquired all the transferable rights of that eſtabliſhment. No change is intended to be made in the diſtribution of the different labors which devolved upon the late proprietors of that paper.—W. W. Worſley ſtill preſerves an excluſive control over the mechanical department. T. Ritchie ſucceeds to all the rights and all the duties of the former editor, Mr Jones.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS paper *will publiſh* the moſt intereſting News. The communication ſhall be immediate, and circumſtantial. Whenever ſucceſſive accounts arrive from the ſame place, the Editor will attempt to give them ſuch an arrangement in the paper, as may exhibit the order of their time. Whenever different reports are made of the ſame event, or whenever different incidents relate to ſome more general event, he will attempt to reduce them all to the ſame head. Should the incident happen in any place, whoſe ſituation it may be neceſſary, yet difficult to know, he will generally give a ſhort deſcription of it from ſome Gazetteer or ſyſtem of Geography. Should the accounts of any event, or ſhould accounts of different events arrive at the ſame time, which may be too long for inſertion in the paper, he will attempt to draw out a faithful and intereſting SUMMARY. Should the event be Political, perhaps he may wiſh to trace its connection with ſome others which have produced or which may ſucceed it. Should the event be Scientific, he may perhaps aſpire, with the help of ſome literary friends, to explain its relation to ſome general theory in that branch of philoſophy, and to delineate its application to practical purpoſes.

THIS paper *will publiſh* all *Official Statements* and *Public Diſcuſſions* on important ſubjects. These will principally comprehend the communications of the Federal Executive, the communications of the Executives of the different States, the debates of Congreſs, the deliberations of the Virginia Legiſlature, when they can be fairly collected, and extracts from the proceedings and debates of the Engliſh Parliament. Should any public meaſure be involved in thoſe documents and diſcuſſions, whoſe ſecret ſprings are not diſtinctly exhibited, or whoſe actual conſequences cannot be immediately foreſeen, the Editor will attempt to lay them open to his reader. He will endeavor to develope its connection with that party of men or that ſyſtem of meaſures, whoſe ſucceſs it was either deſigned, or may tend, to effect.

THIS paper *will publiſh* all *private diſcuſſions* on general ſubjects.—Whatever valuable Eſſays ſhall appear in other papers, or whatever ſhall be addreſſed to his own office; whatever compoſition ſhall contain any intereſting argument on either ſide of an intereſting queſtion, ſhall be carefully ſelected for the public inveſtigation. In the performance of this duty, more delicate in its operation, and more important in its effects, than any other, the Editor of the ENQUIRER wiſhes to explain the principle, by which his conduct may be regulated. Every Editor of a paper occupies two diſtinct ſituations, which impoſe upon him very different duties. He becomes the organ of public information, while he preſerves his individual character, feelings, and opinions.—So far as he is a public organ, he has no right to withhold any information, any new fact or new argument, which may ſhed its faintest ray upon any public queſtion. It is not ſufficient that he ſhould communicate his own view of the ſubject, with the arguments which led to its adoption. For, as different minds draw very different concluſions from the ſame principles, the whole ſeries of ſtatements, which was or ought to have been preſent to his mind, when he formed his opinion, deſerve to be drawn forth for the candid conſideration of his readers. The Editor who gives a currency to incidents and to reaſonings, which please his own party only, or which advance his own ſyſtem of opinions, widely miſtakes the nature of his functions. What is it, but to aſſume to himſelf the concluſive powers of a Judge, when he ought to be contributing only the auxiliary experience of a Witneſs? What is it, but to aſſume to himſelf the privilege of deciding for others, when he ought only to be furniſhing them the materials by which they may decide for themſelves? Such is the duty which he owes to the public. But he owes to himſelf an obligation, equally important. He has opinions of his own on theſe different topics. He cannot relinquiſh the ineſtimable privilege of an explicit avowal. This privilege is the only one which he can claim; but it is a privilege of tranſcendant importance, from the frequent uſe to which he may be induced to apply it. What direction it may receive in the office of the ENQUIRER; under what ſyſtem of opinions it is likely to be enliſted; the Editor is not aſhamed to avow. He has devoted too little leiſure to political reſearches; but as far as his reflections have extended, his political creed is congenial to the Conſtitution of his country and its preſent adminiſtration. He rejoices that his country is independent of foreign powers, and free from deſpotic inſtitutions. He believes that theſe illuſtrious benefits would ſoon expire without the ſalutary operation of the repreſentative and federal principles. He admires the character and conduct of Mr. JEFFERSON. He thinks that his Inauguration Speech is not unworthy of the author of the Declaration of Independence. He thinks that his official conduct has not diſgraced the maxims of his Inaugural Speech.

THIS paper *will publiſh*, during the receſs of Congreſs and the Virginia Legiſlature, abundant ſpecimens of *Literature* and *Science*. They may comprehend Moral Eſſays; ſketches of Biography; ſcientific inveſtigations; extracts from curious and uſeful books; ſelect or original Poetry. Virginians are perhaps too little attracted by theſe admirable purſuits. Why have ſo few eminent philoſophers appeared among us? Why have we ſcarcely produced a ſingle author or a ſyſtematical work? Why have we not witneſſed the elementary traits of an American Shakeſpeare? It is because the deſire of literary and ſcientific refinement has not yet been excited. It is because this deſire has not yet obtained the means of its excitement. Why may not a News-paper contribute its humble labors to this exalted purpoſe?

THIS paper *will not publiſh* any article of intelligence, which is not well authenticated by ſome proof. In almoſt all caſes, the ſource of the report and every accompanying circumſtance ſhall be candidly ſubmitted.

THIS paper *will not* condeſcend to become the vehicle of perſonal abuſe; much leſs of diſhonorable ſlander. Private character is too delicate a ſubject for any public print. There is, perhaps one caſe only, which may call forth its animadverſion upon a vicious man; when that man is about to become pernicious to his country.

CONDITIONS.

1. *The* Enquirer *will appear twice a week. During the ſeſſion of Congreſs and the Virginia Legiſlature, either a third paper or a ſupplementary half-ſheet during the week.*
2. *Terms of payment, will be* Four Dollars *per annum; the whole to be paid at the end of ſix months from the time of ſubſcribing.*
3. *The paper will appear about the 1ſt or 15th of March. No part of the types of the Examiner will be uſed for this paper. W. W. W. will proceed in a few days to Philadelphia, to purchaſe a complete ſet of Printing Materials. The Enquirer ſhall appear in a type and on paper not inferior in ſize and quality to the Virginia Argus.*

☞ *Subſcriptions for the above paper are received by the publiſhers, at their office, firſt door below the Swan Tavern—and at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.*

Congreſs.

Debate in the Senate,

ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

Thurſday, November 3.

(Debate continued.)

act authoriſing the creation of a Stock to the ...unt of eleven millions two hundred and fifty ...and dollars, for the ...

member of the government to vote for this bill or any other, which is calculated to carry into effect ſuch unconſtitutional compact.

The third and ſeventh articles of the treaty are, in my opinion, unconſtitutional.

The third article is in the following words:—"The inhabitants of the ceded territory ſhall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted, as ſoon as poſſible, according to the principles of the federal conſtitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities

of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion which they profess."

The obvious meaning of this article is, that the inhabitants of Louisiana are incorporated, by it, into the union, upon the same footing that the territorial governments are, and like them, the territory when the population becomes sufficiently numerous, must be admitted as a state, with every right of any other state.

Have the President and Senate a constitutional right to do all this?

When we advert to the constitution, we shall find, that the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may make treaties. Now, say gentlemen, this power is undefined, and one gentleman says, it is unlimited.

True, there is no definition in words, of the extent and nature of the treaty making power. Two modes of ascertaining its extent, have been mentioned; one is, by ascertaining the extent of the same power among the monarchs of Europe, and making that the standard of the treaty making power here; and the other is, to limit the power of the President and Senate, in respect to treaties, by the constitution, and the nature and principles of our government.

Upon the first criterion, it is obvious that we cannot obtain any satisfactory definition of the treaty making power, as applicable to our government.

It is well known that in Europe any part of a country may be ceded by treaty, and the transfer is considered valid, without the consent of the inhabitants of the part thus transferred. Will it be said, that the President and Senate can transfer Connecticut by treaty to France, or to any other country? I know that a nation may be in war, and reduced to such necessitous circumstances, as that giving up a part, or half the territory to save the remainder may be inevitable; the United States may be in the same condition; but necessity knows no law, nor constitution either; such a case might be the result of extreme necessity, but it would never make it constitutional, it is a state of things, which cannot in its own nature be governed by law or constitution. But if the President and Senate should, in ordinary peaceable times, transfer Connecticut, against her consent, would the government be bound to make laws to carry such a treaty into effect? Such a transfer of territory can certainly be made by the monarchs in Europe, under the head of their treaty making power. I am convinced, Sir, that only a cursory view of this subject, will be sufficient to shew every reasonable man, that the treaty making power in the United States cannot be the same, that it is in the European governments; and further, that the only method to obtain a sound construction of that power, as a part of our constitution, is by examining it with a view to the constitution, and the nature and principles of our government.

Mr. Tracy's speech to be concluded.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot oppofite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

LOST,

A TABLET covered with red Morocco leather, with two Bank Bills therein, fifty dollars each. Any person who will deliver the Tablet and Bank Bills to Mr. Samuel Pleasants, printer in Richmond, shall receive ten dollars reward. Jan. 17.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36s *to* 38s; old, 38s	to 40s Cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s6 *do.*
Flour, superfine,	37s6 *to* 40s6
Corn,	new, 15s; old, 17s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	50l to 53l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

☞ FAIR PLAY, in answer to a writer in the Virginia Argus, under the signature of *Philanthropos*, is unavoidably postponed until our next.

The General Assembly have appointed *Francis T. Brooke*, esq. a Judge of the General Court, in the place of *St. Geo. Tucker*, Esq. who has lately been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of *Edmund Pendleton*, Esq.

JOHN BULL.

Coleman's new and much applauded comedy of John Bull will be presented at our theatre for the third time, this evening.—The following sketch of the plot is from a late London publication.

"The scene lies in Cornwall, upon the coast of which Peregrine, who has been many years absent from his country, and near loosing his life, gains the shore by swimming from his ship, which is in danger of being wrecked. He reaches the Red Cow, a poor inn, upon Muckfush Heath, and there learns he is near Penzance, and that his old friend, Job Thornberry, a brazier in that town, is still living. The voice of distress soon assails his ears; he rushes out and presently returns, supporting Mary, whom he has rescued from robbers; from her he learns that she had that morning abandoned her father's house, being forsaken by her lover (Francis Rochdale) whom his father, Sir Simon, has engaged to Lady Caroline Braymore, recently arrived with her father, Lord Fitz-Balaam, at the Manor-House, to adjust matters for that purpose; and that she is going to London to seek an asylum. He prevails on her to wait his return from a short excursion, sets out for Penzance, arrives at the house of Job Thornberry, at a time when the bailiffs (under a commission of bankruptcy) are in possession of his effects, and soon makes himself known to the brazier, as one who thirty years before when a boy, had been received by him, and recommended to a captain of a ship at Falmouth; he tells him that fortune having favoured him, he has returned home with ample means to reward his benefactor, to which intent he produces a small box he had swam ashore with, which has the name Job Thornberry, written upon it; asserting that the contents of it belonged to him, as being the profits gained upon 10*l* which he had received from Job in his distress.—The brazier declines his offers of assistance, observing that his daughter Mary, having deserted him, he he has no one left to care for. It immediately occurs to Peregrine, that she must be the girl whom he had just rescued, and he promises Job, if he will accept his assistance, and consider it as a debt, to bring him to his daughter.—This he consents to, and the brazier's debts amounting to six thousand pounds, are paid.—Peregrine then conducts Job to his daughter, who is soon forgiven by her father, and by him accompanied to the house of Sir Simon Rochdale. Job here, after having in vain demanded redress from Sir Simon for the injury done his daughter, meets with Peregrine [illegible], who is come hither in behalf of the unhappy fair [illegible]dy. Lady Caroline Braymore, having learnt from Shuffleton that Francis Rochdale is secretly attached to another, consents to that gentleman's address, and arrives at Sir Simons at a time when the endeavours of Thornberry and Peregrine have proved fruitless. She informs Sir Simon of her marriage with Shuffleton, but he baronet still obstinately refuses to redress the aggrieved brazier, when Peregrine declares himself to be, and that he can prove he is, the elder brother to Sir Simon, and heir to the estate of which he has so long had possession. Intelligence also at this time arrives, that the ship, with Peregrine's whole property on board, is safe in port; and Sir Simon at length consents to the union of the lovers."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

IT has long been a source of regret and inquietude to those who feel an interest in preserving the harmony of society, and are anxious to support the cause of truth, that in the investigation of questions of a political nature, they have frequently to encounter the most obstinate and malignant prejudices. The fact is equally melancholy and notorious, and this consideration may frequently have induced the most meritorious & illustrious characters, silently and passively to submit to the circulation of the most unfounded and injurious falsehoods. But to shrink from an investigation, with the majority of mankind amounts to a tacit admission of the charge, and whenever a man's private or political character is [illegible] it is at least prudent to attempt his vindication, though it can scarcely be expected that when he has at once to encounter the batteries of falsehood and detraction, and private and political enmity, he can entirely succeed in the most indefatigable and ingenuous efforts to rescue his reputation from ruin. Yet it is confidently hoped, that an appeal to the consciences and the judgments, of that po[illegible] impartial and liberal men, whose minds [illegible] independent to yield to the polluted torrent of calumny and falsehood, will not be without effect; it is hoped and expected, that they will examine the evidences on both sides, and draw their own deductions.

The foregoing remarks are suggested by the recent attacks which have been made, repeated and reiterated, on the Vice-President of the United States. The charges against him are of a serious nature, and if true, must expose him to the execrations of his fellow-citizens; if false, the falsehood ought to be detected. By some of his accusers, it is confidently asserted, that he engaged in intrigues with the federalists, with the view of defeating the election of Mr. Jefferson to the office of President; and by others (who in a spirit of candour and liberality admit that the proofs of such a conspiracy are unsatisfactory) it is asserted with equal confidence that he is highly reprehensible for his neutrality pending the election of President, which proved at least that he was not *unfriendly* to the designs meditated by Mr. Jefferson's enemies. The first charge being unsupported by evidence, must be considered as abandoned; and with regard to the second, it is now contended, that in a contest with a spirit of so much subtlety and intrigue, presumptive or circumstantial evidence ought to authorise a conviction. That the accuser shall support the accusation, is conformable to reason and usage; and if he either relinquishes the prosecution, or fails in his proofs, it is generally considered that the charge is destitute of truth, and that the accusation has arisen in malice and ill-will. The offence imputed to Mr. Burr is certainly susceptible of proof, if he is guilty; and there does not seem to be a satisfactory reason for making his case an exception to the *general* rule. The charge is exhibited against him by his most envenomed and implacable enemies, who have neither been deficient in zeal nor perseverance, and every effort has been made which could be suggested by the most vigilant hatred. When the men, known to be his private enemies, have become his political accusers, if their accusation falls to the ground, it will be but charitable to believe that it was destitute of a plausible pretext. In the investigation of this question, let us examine the charge, the evidence and the defence. The charge is, that he intrigued with the federalists; and it is asserted, that the fact can be established beyond the possibility of denial, and certain persons are triumphantly named, on whose testimony he is to be convicted; but when the evidence is examined, we find the charge unsupported, and when the detractors of Mr. Burr are driven to the necessity of attempting to shield themselves from public indignation, they *modestly* importune their fellow citizens to convict the second officer of the government, on slighter evidence than would be required in a court of justice to convict a private man of a trivial misdemeanor. It may now be asked by Mr. Burr's friends, is this fair dealing? Is it honest, liberal or manly, first to aim a deadly shaft at his reputation, and then to solicit a conviction, without evidence on enquiry? Is it a proof of that *republican* justice and magnanimity, which have been so long the theme of eulogium, or of that enlightened and disinterested patriotism, which, in pursuing the public good, is equally regardless of the downfall and the prosperity of individuals? Mr. Burr, as a man, is amenable to his conscience; as a citizen, he is amenable to his country. If he be guilty, he must feel the sting of the one, and ought to expect the detestation of the other; but if he be innocent, he is entitled to an acquittal, and in every principle of reason and justice, he has a right to demand a fair and impartial trial at the tribunal of public opinion, where he may be confronted with his accusers, and where the charge, the evidence and the defence may have equal publicity. *Audi et alteram partem*, is a sound maxim, which has been consecrated by the experience of ages, and if this wise and salutary maxim should now be abandoned, the public will at once be going credit and authority to anonymous slander to continue it's ravages upon private character, and inflicting a vital wound upon the reputation of a citizen, who has heretofore been invulnerable to [illegible] the attempts of his private and political enemies; who has stood high in the confidence of his country, and has filled some of the first stations in the government, with reputation to himself, and without having raised a single murmur of discontent. Whether he be guilty or innocent, is yet to be decided; and it is certainly but common justice to him, to indulge an impartial spirit of enquiry—and let those who cherish the spirit peruse with attention the pamphlet containing the proofs of his innocence, and they will be then able to form a correct estimate of a subject, too interesting in its nature not to have excited curiosity or suspicion. For my own part I can declare with candour, that this able vindication of Mr. Burr has eminently contributed to remove the prejudices I felt against him; and being unknown to him, it is impossible I could have felt any of those emotions which fascinate the heart or mislead the judgment. I read it because I thought it a debt of justice to do so; and having read it, it gives me pleasure to declare, that in my judgment, it amounts to a satisfactory refutation of the charges against him.

A VIRGINIAN.

Officers from the Mediterranean say, that a war between the United States and the Regency of Tunis may be shortly expected. The Bey has demanded a present of a frigate of 36 guns, which we do not think will be granted him;—and the consequence will be that he will declare war—We have no doubt, should the event be as expected, that Commodore Preble will give a good account of his Beyship.

[*Boston Gazette.*

From the American Daily Advertiser.

The Legislatures of the United States are earnestly requested to give serious attention to the following excellent mode of insuring against fire, which is now practised in Germany: and which is by experience found to be of the greatest utility. It is extracted from Reader's tour through that country, lately published, and will be well understood where ever mutual assurance companies are established; but as the principles of it are much more extensive than those embraced by any of those companies, it [illegible] some far more useful if generally adopted in the United States.

In order to pave the way for its introduction, the legislatures of the different states might authorise its adoption in any division of county, township, town, parish, hundred, borough, district, &c. whenever two thirds of the citizens of such division should by such regular method as the legislature may devise, vote for its adoption—the tax assessors and collectors, might be then authorised to carry it into execution, and whenever experience should have proved its efficacy, the law might be made general for the state.

PLAN.

Through the whole principality of a German Prince, let it be ever so extensive, all the houses, barns, cottages, stables, and buildings of every kind, except public edifices, are numbered. Every proprietor delivers a statement in writing of the value of his houses and moveable effects, in doing which he is allowed to estimate them at any amount he thinks proper—commissioners appointed by the government examine into, and correct these estimates; their determination is final. Let a cottage be ever so small the proprietor is obliged to insure it with the little property it contains. Every house being thus insured, the insurance money is half yearly called for, and cheerfully paid, as it is only the proportional part of such losses by fire as may actually have happened, generally very trifling; and sometimes when no fire happens, no call is made—losses by fire are thus speedily and easily repaired; should even a fire be considerable, yet as the whole principality bears the loss, the payment is to the bulk of the community scarcely one shilling per annum.

The printers of the different newspapers of the United States will, it is hoped, as friends of public good, give the above a conspicuous place.

A. B.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register, of Oct. 29.

The FUNDS have we are told, risen one per cent. in consequence of a report, that the soldiers of the French army had *refused* to embark for the invasion of England! And is there a father, not insane, who will vest his children's means of existence in property like this? If the funds rise one per cent. upon such a rumour, to what point will they sink, if the French army should not only embark, but actually land, in England, and advance towards London, than which there is nothing more probable!

SPAIN and PORTUGAL are, it seems, at last to be numbered amongst our enemies. Spain should have been so long ago. Portugal will be a rich prize to France; and, though subjugation will not be a pleasant state to the Portuguese, those amongst them, who feel a due *degree* of resentment against us for our perfidy at the treaty of Amiens, when we consented to the alienation of a part of Portugal in favor of Spain, in order that we might retain a Spanish Island; every Portuguese that recollects Olivenza and Trinidad, who has even in his chains, some consolation, when he reflects that his slavery is injurious to England. It was vainly hoped, that we should grow rich by an uninterrupted warfare on the commerce and colonies of France and her allies. This harvest of riches appears to be over with us, while France is placing whole kingdoms in a state of requisition. She holds up the spectre of invasion to petrify us, while she sends her armies into every corner of Europe, where we have a friend. The power of Britain was always considered as most usefully employed in protecting her allies. It was, indeed, only by the proper exercise of this power that she kept up her trade, and maintained her influence, consequence, and rank in the world. This power she can no longer exercise; she, in fact, no longer possesses it; it was, at Amiens, bartered away with the honour of her flag. It is said, that it is impossible for us to have protected Hanover and Portugal without the aid of other allies on the continent? If so, why have we not those other allies? We were never destitute of them till now. It is of the not having of such allies that the nation has a right to accuse the ministers, who are, in this respect, pleading the harvest of all their crimes in justification of its consequences.

IRELAND.—The government of Ireland is a government of lawyers and clerks. The peers and great landed gentlemen are not consulted; they are offended, and impute the neglect to the union. The rulers, like all weak ones, court the natural enemies of the state, and thereby, without gaining friends lose those whom they possessed, and whom they might rely on. The Irish militia should be exchanged. In their stead troops should be sent, whose fidelity might be relied on, and who would be fit to meet an experienced enemy in the field. As there is no Irish parliament, the peers and great landed gentlemen of the country should be consulted. If troops cannot be spared from Great Britain, transports should at any rate, be ready at Liverpool, &c. and a part of the army held in constant readiness to embark. Those are measures dictated by common sense, but perhaps that circumstance affords little encouragement to hope that they will be adopted by the ministers, till as in the case of Hanover, it be too late.

The LLOYD'S FUND seems to have passed its meridian. A trifle or two has been bestowed from it, but it will not do. The trick has been seen through; and the committe have not, it seems, been able to squeeze from "the women of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" more than about 400l. though the subscription extended from duchesses down to the pea-podders of Brentford. It is however to be hoped that some member of parliament will move for an enquiry as to the authority by virtue of which Mr. Eveleigh and officer of the government, addressed the precepts of the committee to all the magistrates of the kingdom.

The "BLACK EMPIRE," in St. Domingo, is, it appears, about to be re-established under the auspices of Mr. Addington! There will, it is hoped, be some one honest and vigilant enough to institute an enquiry into the measures pursued, with respect to this island, since the peace.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET,
No. III.

The next personage introduced to the view of the spectators is Mr. Osgood, one of those *over much righteous*, who claps his hands and lifts his eyes, and *thanks God that he is not as other men*; while according to the writer of this pamphlet, he makes no scruple to "*breakfast, dine and sup*, with an open blasphemer of his God, a reviler of his Saviour, and a conspirator against the religious esta-

blishments of the country." But those who wish to see the character given of him by his quondam friends are referred to the pamphlet itself.

The writer next lets us into some further secrets respecting the jealors of his party in their squabbles for the Vice Presidency. "In the month of May 1800, (he tells us) which was soon after their success in our state elections was known, the nominations for the presidency and vice presidency were made at Philadelphia, then the seat of government. The three persons who fixed their eyes upon the vice-presidency, were Chancellor Livingston, Governor Clinton, and Col. Burr. This prepares us for entering upon the characters of the two former."

"Whether *deafness* was among the influential objections to Chancellor Livingston's nomination, I do not know. But that there prevailed an uncommon want of confidence in his political stability, is certain. He was supposed, and justly, destitute of that solid and useful knowledge so essential to the character of a statesman. Instead of a man possessed of an energetic, vigorous mind, capable of steady application, and forcible enquiry, he was deemed a capricious, visionary theorist, eternally wandering in fancy's fairy fields. Heedless of important and laborious pursuits, at which his frivolous mind revolted, he was believed lamentably deficient in the practical knowledge of a politician.—Although it was well known to his friends that these sentiments were generally entertained, so great was their solicitude upon the occasion, that with the consent of Mr. Burr, Mr. Livingston, was first proposed to the meeting at Philadelphia, and rejected by a large majority.

"By whom it was understood that Governor Clinton "had declined to serve as vice-president," I do not know. He may to be sure squeamishly, though justly, have remarked, that he was "too old, and that it was an honor to which he was not entitled." But I very well know, that he actually sighed for that nomination. That his connections were indefatigable to obtain it, until they found that the republicans in this state, as well as abroad, had conclusively determined in favor of Mr. Burr. They had deliberately examined the talents and pretensions of the two gentlemen, and as Mr. Brockholst Livingston, with great propriety observed, "after taking all things into consideration, it was deemed most expedient to recommend the nomination of Mr Burr."

"Respect for the feeling of an old man, required that those proceedings should be conducted with delicacy. The connections of Governor Clinton, with cheerfulness therefore, were allowed to declare that he had declined the nomination; but the feelings which this disappointment inspired could not be concealed. About this time I heard Mr. George I. Eacker declare with much asperity, (rather incautiously to be sure) that Mr. Clinton had been treated with great injustice, that he wished to have been nominated for the vice presidency, and ought to have been gratified. This gentleman is an intimate and devoted friend to the governor. Independent therefore, of the knowledge of those who were consulted upon that occasion, and of all positive proof, this collateral circumstance alone, is amply sufficient to establish the fact in question.—It exhibits most decisively the wounded and restless jealousy of Mr. Clinton's advocates. It accounts satisfactorily for the abuse they have since so liberally bestowed upon Mr. Burr. This disappointment confirmed their long cherished enmity. It exasperated their envy. It wounded their malice, and on the altar of ambition they swore revenge.—They have accordingly prosecuted their nefarious purposes with a zeal unequalled in the black annals of ambition. No means, however dishonorable or dark have been left unessayed, to ruin the reputation of Mr. Burr, thus to gratify their wounded pride, to allay their thirst for power, and sooth the irritable vanity of dotage.

We now come to the *Council of Appointment*, officers provided by the Constitution to advise with the Governor and assist him with their information and support him by their firmness and strength of character in his nominations and appointments to office. We shall here see how the *republican party* as they call themselves have conducted in their selection of proper characters to fill this office. We shall here see whether, according to themselves, they sought for men of integrity and virtue, or whether they were only desirous to find out those, who would become *instruments of their cruelty*, to execute vengeance on the heads of federal officers.

"Party spirit too, at this period, was yet at its heighth. The spirit of the times, it was thought, required the employment of agents who would march with hardihood over the barriers that moral duty, private honour, or political rectitude might oppose to the accomplishments of given purposes."

We shall see that it was a *Simeon* and a *Levi* whom they selected for this horrid purpose. "*Cursed be their anger for it was fierce, and their wrath for it was cruel.*" But to return to the pamphlet.

"In the month of October in this year (1800) the legislature met at Albany, (and) a council was elected. Mr. Dewitt Clinton was taken from the middle district. These gentlemen, aware of the importance of this appointment, at the moment the government was to pass from the hands of the federalists into those of the republicans, had spared no pains to secure their election. From the important powers vested in the council, they fondly hoped to derive an extensive influence. Elevated with the intoxicating prospects of soon emerging from obscurity, and becoming the instruments to dispense public favours, they in a most humiliating manner, solicited every conspicuous member of the legislature for his vote and influence. Mr. Burr was not left unharrassed for a moment, untill fatigued with importunities he incautiously assented to the measure. Although convinced that they were inimical to his approaching elevation, and jealous of his political importance, yet he had no conception of the mischief they meditated. It was impossible to anticipate the extent of their iniquitous designs. No reasonable man could suppose, that this casual consequence would at once be converted into an engine to accomplish the purposes of private ambition. Those who knew the characters of these men, opposed their election. They knew them destitute of all ——, ——, or ——, of all attachment to the general welfare, abstracted from private interest."

(To be continued.)

A List of Acts passed, December session, 1803.

1. An act to appropriate an additional sum of money to discharge certain unsatisfied claims against the commonwealth.

2. To dissolve a marriage between Benjamin Butt, jun. and Lydia his wife.

3. Giving an annual pension to Rebecca Fulton.

4. To amend an act making further provision for furnishing the public officers of this commonwealth with the laws thereof.

5. For adding the county of Randolph to the judicial district composed of the counties of Hardy, Hampshire, and Pendleton.

6. Concerning Moore's Warehouse.

7. Allowing the additional sum of two and an half per cent. to Wm. Martin and Watson Clark, for the collection of the revenue tax of the county of Harrison for the year 1800.

8. Granting warrants on the treasury to Samuel Clarke, Nimrod Tackett, James Hundley, and John Johnson, for certain sums of money.

9. Concerning the town of Abingdon.

10. Concerning Bottom Stegall.

11. Remitting a fine to John Harris.

12. Concerning the town of Martinsburg.

13. Concerning Andrew Donnelly.

14. Authorising a Lottery in the town of Woodstock, and county of Shenandoah.

15. Authorising the sale of certain lands for the benefit of the Nottoway tribe of Indians.

16. Suspending an execution against Richard Brooke.

17. Releasing to Richard Spear, John McCarrol and William Patton, the right of the commonwealth to certain lands therein mentioned.

18. To enable persons in custody on behalf of the commonwealth, to take the oath of insolvency.

19. Establishing a certain survey of the town of Watson, and for other purposes.

20. To establish a turnpike from Abingdon, in the county of Washington, to Saltville in said county.

21. Encreasing the number and powers of the trustees of the town of Wheeling.

22. Making compensation to Michael Speigel, for the cure of a lunatic.

23. Releasing to William Young the commonwealth's right to a certain piece of land.

24. For establishing an Academy in or near Richmond.

25. For establishing a town on the lands of Alexander Gordon and Christian Peters.

26. To amend an act entituled, 'An act to incorporate the trustees of an Academy in the town of Abingdon, and for other purposes.'

27. Adding certain land of Thomas Newton, to the borough of Norfolk,

28. To enlarge the town of Woodstock, in the county of Shenandoah.

29. Providing further for the payment of the debts of John Calder.

30. For dividing the County of Kanawha.

31. Authorising the Clerk of Norfolk borough to deliver the will of William Colburn to his Executors.

32. Concerning the superintendants of the public Warehouses erected for storing Tobacco.

33. For ascertaining the Centre of the County of Franklin, and for other purposes.

34. Concerning Reuben Fry.

35. For extending Church street in the borough of Norfolk.

36. Allowing a pension to Samuel Wharton.

37. Increasing the rates of ferriage at certain places.

38. Concerning the navigation of Pig River.

39. For reviving the Inspection of Tobacco, at Mantapike Warehouses.

40. Authorising the sale of certain Lands of David Wall, a person of unsound mind.

41. Authorising the sale of certain Lands of Mary Anne Moore, a person of unsound mind.

42. Concerning Charles Tate.

43. For raising by Lottery a sum of money for the purpose of finishing certain buildings for a Seminary of learning in Strasburg.

44. For raising by Lottery a sum of money for improving the Main street of Fredericksburg.

45. Changing the name of the Town of Crowsville, and for other purposes.

46. For establishing several Towns.

47. Establishing several Inspections of Flour.

48. Concerning George Hollenback.

49. To prevent the destruction of Oysters in this Commonwealth.

50. Authorising a Lottery for the benefit of a Charity school, in Fredericksburg.

51. Giving an additional Reward for killing of Wolves in certain Counties.

52. Releasing to Wm. Martin and Dempsey P. Carrol the Commonwealth's right to a piece of Land therein mentioned.

53. Allowing to Wm. Clendinen a further sum for collecting certain levies due in Kanawha County.

54. For raising by Lottery a sum of money for the benefit of the University of William & Mary.

55. To amend an Act, entitled "an Act to establish a Turnpike road over the mountain at Swift Gap."

56. Concerning Uriah Lowther.

57. Allowing a further time to the owners of lots in certain Towns, to build thereon.

58. Concerning the Representatives of William Morris deceased.

59. For raising by way of Lottery a sum of money for the benefit of Banister Academy.

60 For establishing several ferries.

61. To raise by lottery, a sum of money for the purpose of improving the Roads leading from the ford of little river, in the County of Loudoun, to Snickers and Ashly's gaps.

62. To raise by lottery or lotteries a sum of money for opening and improving a road over the North mountain at Dry river gap, and for improving the streets in the town of Harrisonburg.

63. To authorise the raising a sum of money by way of lottery for improving the Road leading across the Shenandoah mountain to Brooks gap, in the County of Rockingham.

64. To raise a sum of money by lottery for opening a road from Monroe, in the county of Botetort, to the Sweet Springs, in the county of Monroe, and from thence to Lewisburg, in the county of Greenbrier.

The following interesting letter from Paris, copied from a late Liverpool paper, throws much light upon the present deplorable condition of France. The door of the Aurora, a few days since, after deploring the inability of the enlightened government of France to invade England with success, consoled himself with the reflection, that the present system of war are against England, by keeping up constant alarms and subjecting her to continual and enormous expense, "is the *cheapest, safest*, and the most *certain* in its effects of any it could undertake."—The satisfaction which some of the democrats have experienced in anticipating the ruin of Great-Britain by these gradual means will be much abated by contemplating the following picture.—They will there perceive that their favourite government, that consummation of democracy, is itself sick at heart, and must soon faint and die of the very malady with which it is endeavouring to infect its more healthy and vigourous rival.

COMMERCIAL STATE OF FRANCE.

(Extract of a letter from Paris.)

"You can form no idea of the distress of the mercantile part of this nation; all confidence is at an end, and all speculations are at a stand; no man gives another credit for a week, and no capitalist dares to trust his money out of his hands. Here and at Bordeaux, Bayone, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, L'Orient, Havre, St. Malo, and Rouen, no less than 995 bankrupts, or stoppage of payments, have taken place within these last five months; and of fifty-two banking-houses in this city, only five continue to do honour to their affairs. The cause of this ruin of our trade and of our merchants, is the peace which the deceitful policy of Bonaparte concluded, and the war which his treacherous ambition provoked. During the former part of the revolution, many of our rich merchants had emigrated, or saved their fortunes in foreign funds. The peace recalled the fugitives, and with them their capitals. The latter were immediately employed in distant speculations, particularly to St. Domingo, and to the other West-India Islands. But before any returns could be received, by Le Clerc's tyranny, St. Domingo was lost; and what had escaped the plunder of the negroes, and the requisitions and pillage of the Consular Generals and Commissaries, has been captured by English cruisers.—Coffee, sugar, & other colonial productions, of which we stand in so great need, we obtain it from Trieste, on the Adriatic sea, and from Lubec, on the Baltic, whence they are brought in British vessels.—Judge therefore, what the dearness must be here; when what we pay for the freight, land carriage, &c often amounts to seven eights of the original price in England: and of the unjust and impolitic conduct of the government which contrary to treatries, and to what it has done during former wars, prevents all direct intercourse with England, by ours and other neutral ships.

"Money is so scarce, that upon landed *patrimonial estates*, the interest is two and a half per cent in the month: and upon *national property*, four and upwards; and no money is lent longer than three months, when new sacrifices must be made to have the loan continued. Except bills, accepted by five of our first banking-houses, there is no possibility to get any discount; and for those of short dates two per cent. is paid in three decades. You may perhaps think I exaggerate our situation, because our funds are kept up; but the military despotism rules as much our Exchange, and mercantile transactions as those of the Cabinet, of the forum and of the field. You have heard that many persons, by intrigues, plunder and crimes, have made immense fortunes since the Revolution as national deputies, army commissaries, contractors, &c. &c. When the war began, they were ordered, under pain of having their former conduct and accounts revised, to lay out their capitals to our funds, and to receive their fixed interests *as long as the government judges proper, and not to sell out before the government permits*; and such is the severe inspection over the Stock transactions, that when lately the famous Navy Contractor Ouldouard, who has 18 millions of livers in the five per cents. lately sold out only 600,000 livers, he was immediately sent to the Temple: and escaped transportation to Cayenne, by dividing some of his millions with Lucien, and some other members of the Consular family.

"The commercial chambers, which the vanity of the Consul lately established in the principal cities, have presented upwards of 1500 memorials to the Minister Chaptal, with complaints and demands of succours: but when he laid some of them before the First Consul, he met with such rebuke that he demanded to resign his place. Amongst other severe things, Bonapatte said, that if the merchants did not cease to torment him with their representations, he would be forced to regulate a *maximum*; or by the bayonet silence *la canaille marchande*.

"Upwards of 600 merchant's clerks here are without bread, *sur le pave*; who from necessity will join our armies as *Volunteers*, in the manner as several hundred of them at Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Nants, and other places, have already entered on board privateers, or gun boats. When such is our situation, after a war of only five months, I tremble to think how great our wretchedness must be, should hostilities continue twelve months longer.

"The merchants in Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, think themselves worse off than we are here; because requisition and contribution increase and are augmented, in proportion as their trade or industry is harrassed, proscribed, or annihilated."

(Gaz. U. States.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

Another Mail came in from Natchez yesterday. Although not so late as that previously received, it adds a few particulars to our knowledge of the event of transferring Louisiana to the French. It appears that all ranks and conditions are pleased at the prospect of appertaining to the United States; and great numbers of the most respectable and ancient inhabitants of New-Orleans, have already adopted the Black Cockade. At the moment of hoisting the French flag on the 30th Nov. the most profound silence pervaded the numerous concourse that were assembled to witness the ceremony; not the least cry of joy or sign of acclamation could be either heard or perceived; and had it not been for the final change momently expected, the regret of the people at passing from a Spanish to a French dominion, would have been openly testified under the very eye of the Prefect. The conduct of the Spaniards throughout, is represented as highly manly and honorable. Their troops were preparing to embark; not without some regret on the part of the inhabitants, who cannot, without some emotion of pain, separate from men; who for many years past had governed the country with much moderation. The Prefect personally superintended the concerns of the police, and by a courteous deportment had gained considerable public esteem. It was understood that his instructions as to the limits of the colony were defensive, and that they are not conceived to be so extensive as our admirers rationally judge. The Commissioners were certainly to be at New-Orleans the 15th December, when a great fete was to take place.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This evening, Wednesday, January 18, 1804, will be presented, a celebrated Play, called,

JOHN BULL;

or,

An Englishman's Fire-Side.

Written by George Coleman, esq. author of 'Speed the Plough,' 'Poor Gentleman,' 'Heir at Law,' &c. &c. and which has been received with more distinguished marks of approbation than any Comedy since the 'School for Scandal.'

Peregrine,	Mr. Story.
Sir Simon Rouchdale,	Mr. Hopkins.
Frank Rouchdale,	Mr. Bailey.
Lord Fitz Balaam,	Mr. Barrymore.
Hon. Tom Shuffleton,	Mr. Santford.
Job Thornberry,	Mr. M'Kenzie.
Dennis Brulgruddery,	Mr. Green.
Dan,	Mr. West.
Steward,	Mr. Martin.
John Burr,	Mr. Clare.
Lady Caroline Braymore,	Mrs. Green.
Mrs. Brulgruddery,	Mrs. Lynch.
Mary Thornberry.	Mrs. West, Jun.

To which will be added (for the second time here) a favorite Musical Entertainment, called

The Sixty-third Letter.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and fire of Speculator, Tavantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will ftand the enfuing feafon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The feafon will commence the firft day of March next, and end the firft of Auguft following. Extenfive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes lent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th instant, (January) at the late dwelling house of Samuel Williamson, of Henrico county, deceased;

ALL the Houſehold and kitchen Furniture, ſtocks of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, &c. belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Williamſon, dec. a credit of ſix months will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Williamſon, dec. are requeſted to make them known; and thoſe indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment to

DARNEY WILLIAMSON, }
GEO. WILLIAMSON, } Ex'ors.

January 16th, 1804.

N. B. At the ſame time and place, will be hired, for the preſent year, a number of NEGROES.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of Manſfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued againſt Manſfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpoſe: You are here, by required to attend the ſaid commiſſioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, and to make a dividend of the ſame.

By order of the Commiſſioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' office,
Richmond, January 12, 1804.

IRISH LINENS.

good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WIN ANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Economy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitions & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation proportioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind. No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and inculcate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at present occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whose term will expire the first of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 19th, 1803.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Moseley's, and at present occupied by Marsden Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. A satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

In obedience to a decree of the county Court of Fairfax, on the 25th day of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,

Two half acre Lots,

KNOWN in the plan of said City, as Nos. 542 and 708, mortgaged by Josiah Watson to Charles Higbee to secure the payment of a debt due from him to said Higbee—One of the these Lots adjoins that occupied by Lieut. Bingham, and fronting Mr. Jesse Bowles's, the other near Mr. William Hay's Brewery. Bonds with approved security will be required.

CHARLES COPLAND,
GEO. JEFFERRON.
BENJAMIN MOSBY. } Commissioners.

January 4, 1804.

NOTICE.

PURSUNT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 16th day of May 1803, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, (January) the

TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, on Tuckahoe Creek, whereon George Perkins now lives, it being the tract of land that Major Power died possessed of. This sale is made to raise the sum of £81 15 6 1-2, with 5 per cent. interest upon 601. 19s 6d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802, to satisfy Col. Robert H. Saunders—also, to satisfy Anderson Peers, the sum of 156l. 1s. 1d. 1-4, with 5 per cent. interest on 127l. 10s. 5d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802.

JOHN CURD,
WM. MILLER,
JAMES VAUGHAN, } Comm'rs.

January 2, 1804. *(tds.)*

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz; one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 13th, 1803. [sw]

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mendum next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	
Silk Muslins.	
Italian Crapes.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Feathers and Flowers.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. tawtf.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, October 11, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fisher, Plaintiffs.

AND

Moses Austin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moses Austin, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, September 11, 1803.

BETWEEN

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote & Fenwick, Plaintiff,

AND

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and ——— ———, late sheriff of Culpeper county Defendants.

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, and Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late Sheriff of Culpepper county, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those* who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the *Courts of Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, and Cumberland.*

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.